

Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA)

Bibliometric Studies from 2017 to 2021

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ABSTRACT

From 2017 to 2021, the journal "Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA)" was analysed bibliometrically. The current study presents the results of a bibliometric analysis of 172 JILA Journal articles. The analysis focuses on the number of articles, authorship patterns, article subject-wise distribution, average number of references per article, types of documents cited, year-by-year distribution of cited journals, and so on. According to the study, India contributes 99.61% of the total, with the remaining 0.39% coming entirely from foreign sources. The majority of authors are from Karnataka, and the majority of articles (52.34%) are 9-12 pages long.

KEYWORDS: Indian Library Association Journal, Bibliometric study, Subject wise distribution, Authorship Pattern, References per Article.

INTRODUCTION

Scholarly journals, also known as peer-reviewed, refereed, academic, or professional journals, are a valuable resource for researchers. Subject matter experts thoroughly review and revise manuscripts before they are accepted for publication. The World Wide Web has increased the demand for the publication of original works from various academic institutions and organisations more than ever before. Bibliometrics is the statistical analysis of written publications such as books or articles. It conducts quantitative analyses of academic literature. Citation analysis is a bibliometric method for determining the relative importance or impact of an author, article, or publication by counting the number of times that author, article, or publication has been cited by other works. Nearly all disciplines, including library and information science, use bibliometric and scientometric techniques. In a 1969 work titled "Statistical Bibliography or Bibliometrics?," Alan Pritchard introduced the term "bibliometrics." The use of mathematical and statistical tools to analyse books and other types of communication, according to his definition [1]. To assess academic publications from scholars, academic institutions, nations, or regions, researchers frequently utilise bibliometrics. Any subject can employ bibliometric studies to assess a journal's output as well as trends and growth in the body of literature. Statistical bibliography has given way to terms like bibliometrics, scientometrics, informetrics, and webometrics.

Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA)

The Indian Library Association's official publication is the Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) (ILA). This journal covers a wide range of Library and Information Science topics. Since 1965, JILA has been an official organ of the ILA. The journal comes out four times a year. JILA is a peer-reviewed journal dedicated to the publication of high-quality research articles. JILA has been added to the list of UGC-approved journals.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of the literature provides an overview of what methods and methodologies are useful. As a result, it is not primary research in and of itself, but rather a report on another discovery. The review of literature began with a search of the bibliography of research on the subject. A bibliography of doctoral dissertations in social science published by the Association of Indian Universities serves as the foundation for this work. For this purpose, the INFLIBNET website was also scanned.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✓ Examine the articles that appeared in the Journal of the Indian Library Association (JILA) during the study period (2017-2021).
- ✓ Learn about the distribution of articles by volume, issue, and authorship pattern.
- ✓ To calculate the year-on-year growth of publication
- ✓ Identifying the geographical distribution of research output
- ✓ To ascertain the distribution of published articles according to issue

METHODOLOGY

The Indian Library Association website was used for this study to analyse research articles published in The Journal of Indian Library Association between 2017 and 2021. The research papers were examined using the content analysis method. The data was gathered and analysed based on a variety of factors such as the number of contributing authors, the year of publication, the authorship pattern, and so on.

Scope and Limitation

The current study is limited to 172 articles published between 2017 and 2021 in The Journal of Indian Library Association. The website of the journal (<http://ilaindia.webs.com/journal-of-ila>) yielded 172 articles from 13 issues. The data collected was analyzed using MS-WORD and MS-EXCEL.

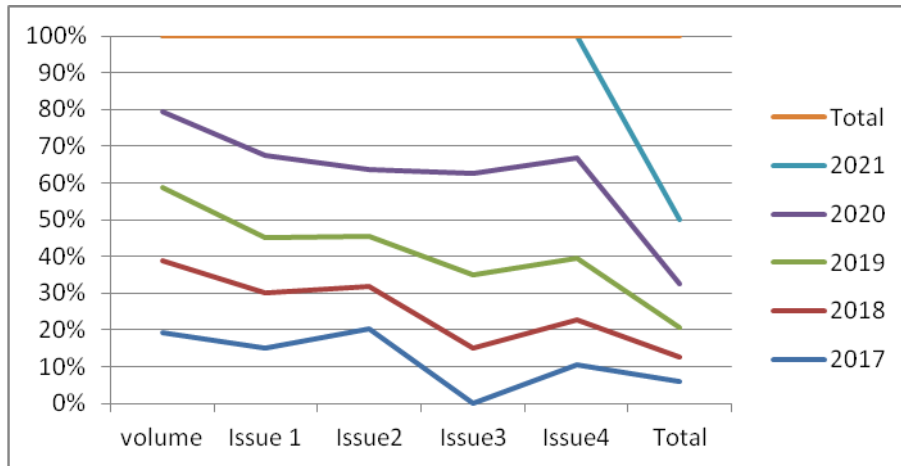
DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

The authors examined 172 articles based on their distribution, authorship pattern, and author productivity, Indian author distribution by state, length, and content. The analyzed data is then tabulated and explained using graphs and diagrams.

Table 1: Issue-wise Distribution of Articles

Year	volume	Issue 1	Issue2	Issue3	Issue4	Total	Percentage
2017	53	6	9		5	20	11.62

2018	54	6	5	6	6	23	13.37
2019	55	6	6	8	8	28	16.27
2020	56	9	8	11	13	41	23.83
2021	57	13	16	15	16	60	34.91
Total						172	100



The distribution of articles published in the source journal from 2017 to 2021 is shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. It is shown here that a total of 172 articles were published in 19 issues of 5 volumes. The maximum number of articles published in volume is 60 (34.91%). In a volume of 53, the lowest number of contributions is 20 (11.62%).

Table-2: Volume-Wise authorship pattern

Year	single	Double	Three	Four	Five	Total Articles	Total Authors	Percentage
2017	7	11	1	1	0	20	35	10.38
2018	11	11	1	0	0	23	36	10.68
2019	12	14	1	1	0	28	50	14.83
2020	6	23	7	5	0	41	93	27.59
2021	14	31	14	0	1	60	123	36.52
Total	50	90	24	7	1	172	337	100

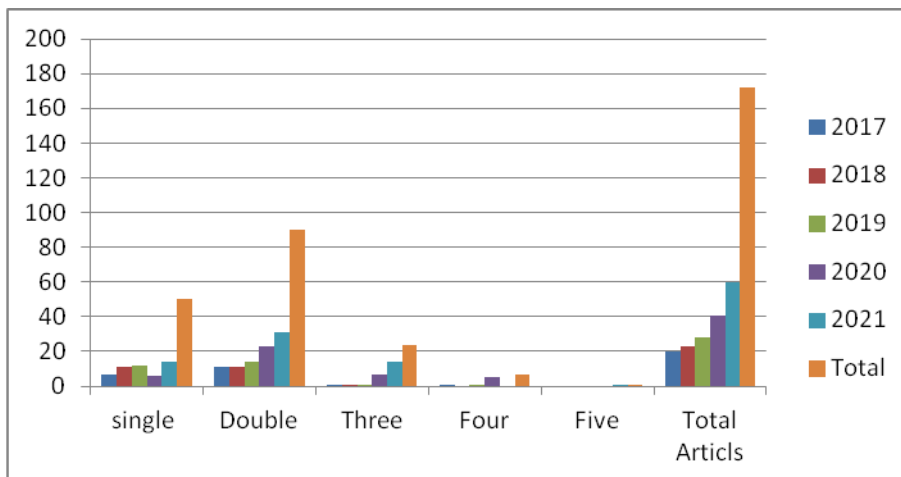


Table 2 and Figure 2 show the authorship pattern of contributions in terms of volume. 337 authors contributed to the 172 articles. The table clearly shows that double-authored papers have the highest number of articles, i.e., 90 articles, while five-authored papers have the lowest number, i.e., 1 article.

Table-3 Year-wise Degree of Collaboration

Year	Volume	Single Authored papers (NS)	Multi Authored papers (NM)	Total	Degree Collaboration
2017	53	7	13	20	0.65
2018	54	11	12	23	0.52
2019	55	12	16	28	0.57
2020	56	6	35	41	0.85
2021	57	14	46	60	0.76
Total		50	122	172	0.70

Table 3 displays the degree of collaboration by year, indicating the trend of collaborative authorship pattern among authors for publishing papers. During the period 2017-2021, the degree of collaboration ranges from 0.65 to 0.76, with an average of 0.70 indicating a slight dominance of joint authors in their contributions.

The degree of collaboration is calculated by using the following formula (Subramanyam,1983)

$$\text{Degree of collaboration (DC)} = \frac{\text{NM}}{\text{NM} + \text{NS}}$$

Where NM is the number of multi-authored publications, and NS is number of single-authored publications.

Table-4 Author Productivity

S No	Year	No. of papers	No. of authors	AAPP	Productivity for Author
1	2017	20	35	1.75	0.57
2	2018	23	36	1.56	0.63
3	2019	28	50	1.78	0.56
4	2020	41	93	2.26	0.44
5	2021	60	123	20.5	0.48
Total		172	337	19.5	0.51

***AAPP = Average Authors Per Papers**

Table 4 displays data on author productivity. Author productivity is defined as the number of papers published by an author in a given time period. For 172 contributions, the average number of authors per paper is 19.5, and the average productivity per author is 0.51. For the year 2021, the maximum average author per paper is 20.5. In contrast, the highest average productivity per author in 2018 is 0.63.

The mathematical formula is represented as follows:

$$\text{Average author per paper} = \text{No of authors} / \text{No of papers}$$

$$\text{Productivity per author} = \text{No of Papers} / \text{No of authors.}$$

Table – 5 State-wise Distributions of Articles

Rank	State	No of Articles	Percentage
1	Karnataka	31	18.02
2	Uttar Pradesh	24	13.95
2	Delhi	24	13.95
3	West Bengal	13	7.55
4	Chandigarh	9	5.23
5	Mizoram	8	4.65
5	Maharashtra	8	4.65
6	Tamilnadu	7	4.06
6	Punjab	7	4.06
6	Haryana	7	4.06
7	Andhra Pradesh	6	3.48
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6	3.48
8	Kerala	4	2.32
9	Madhya Pradesh	3	1.74
9	Pune	3	1.74
10	Uttarakhand	2	1.16
10	Rajasthan	2	1.16
11	Gujarat	1	0.58
11	Pondicherry	1	0.58
11	Assam	1	0.58
11	Manipur	1	0.58
11	Orissa	1	0.58
11	Tripura	1	0.58
11	Telangana	1	0.58
11	Other Countries(Iran)	1	0.58

Table 5 clearly shows the distribution of authors by state. The geographical distribution of articles is determined by the address of the author's affiliation as stated in the article. Karnataka had the most articles published (18.02%), followed by Uttar Pradesh (13.95%), and Delhi (13.95%). One article was published in a foreign country (Iran).

Table- 6 Country Wise Distribution of Authors

S no	Country	No Of Authors	Percentage
1	India	336	99.7
2	Iran	1	0.3
Total		337	100

Table 6 shows the distribution of authors by country. During the study period, one author from Iran contributed one article. The majority of articles (99.7%) were written by authors from Indian states.

Table- 7 Length of Articles

S. No	Pages	Publication	Percentage	Cumulative (%)
1	1 to 4	2	1.16	1.16
2	5 to 8	36	20.93	22.09
3	9 to 12	90	52.34	74.41
4	13 to 16	41	23.83	98.25
5	17 to 20	3	1.74	100
Total		172	100	

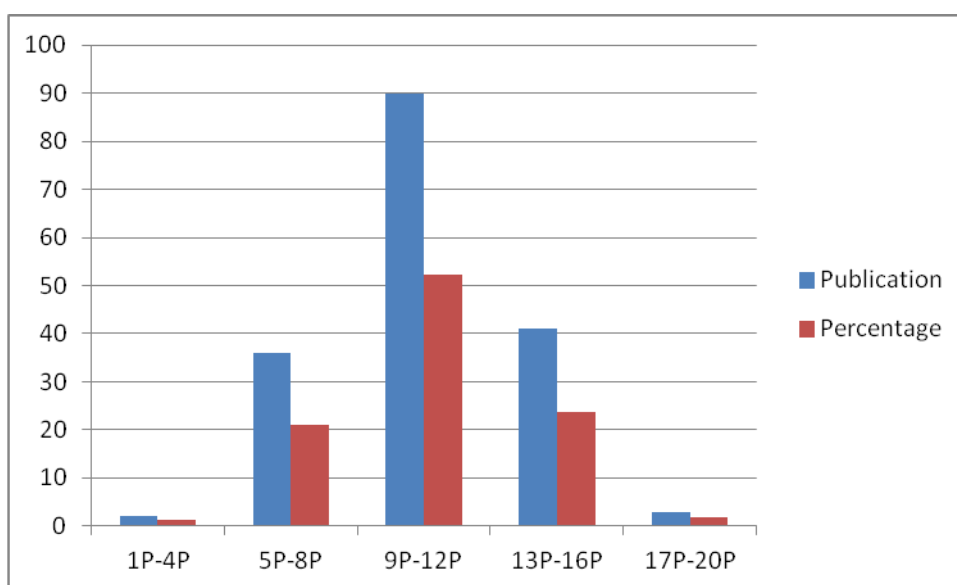
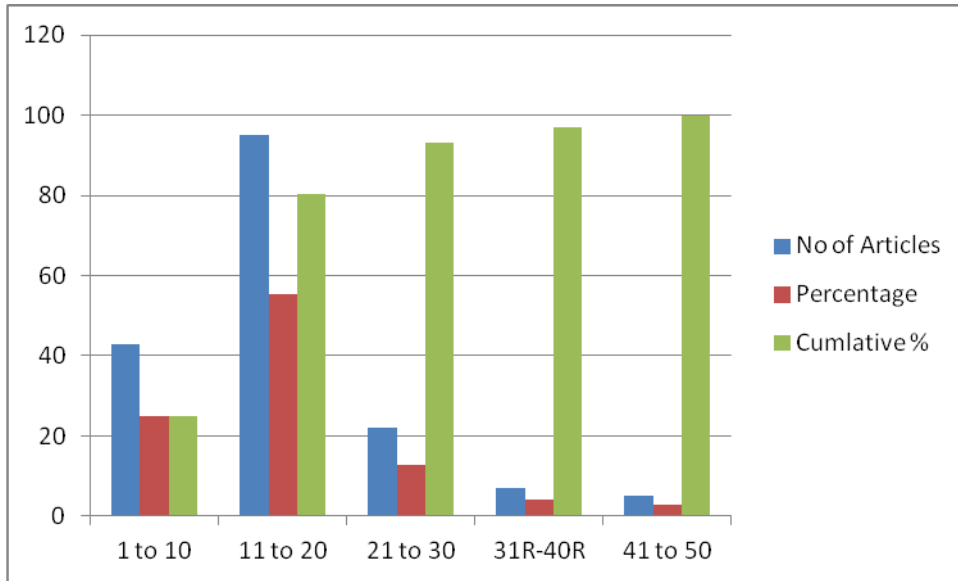


Table 8 and the figure show the distribution of page length in published articles from 2017 to 2021. Maximum 90 articles (52.34%) have a page length of 9-12 pages and 41 articles (23.83%) have a page length of 13-16 pages. The average page length for 172 articles.

Table-8 Reference listed in Articles

No of References	No of Articles	Percentage (%)	Cumulative %
1 to10	43	25	25
11 to 20	95	55.25	80.23
21 to 30	22	12.79	93.02
31 to 40	7	4.06	97.09
41 to 50	5	2.9	100
Total	172	100	



The reference-wise distribution of articles is shown in Table 8 and Figure. A total of 95 articles (55.25%) cite 1 to 10 references, with 43 articles (25% citing 1 to 10 references). 21–30 references with 22 articles (12.79%) and 41–50 references with 5 articles (2.9%).

Table-9 Subject-wise Distribution of the Articles

S No	Subject	No of articles
1	Bibliometric and Citation Analysis	39
2	Library resources	12
3	E- Resources	12
4	Information Services	10
5	Public Library	9
6	Web metric Studies	8
7	Digital Library	7
8	Academic Libraries	5
9	Survey Method	4
10	Open Access	4

Table 9 depicts the distribution of articles by subject. The most articles, 39, are on bibliometric and Citation Analysis, followed by Library Resources and E- Resources, both with 12 articles. A few articles on topics such as information services and public libraries were published.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

172 research articles were published between 2017 and 2021, according to the analysis. The majority of research articles are published with two authors, according to the authorship pattern. The majority of research articles were found to be between 11 and 20 pages long. During the study period, there was a steady increase in journal publications, according to the current study. Bibliometric analysis has been used to track and examine trends in published works since antiquity. In recent years, the increasing accessibility of digital data has resulted in a surge in bibliometric analysis. Today, bibliometric analysis is used for a variety of purposes, such as analysing the relationships between authors and keywords and determining the impact of research articles. As we produce more data, it's possible that bibliometric analysis will play an increasingly important role in assisting us in making sense of it all.

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